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Water Storage Improves

The heavy rains of the past week have greatly improved the Colony's water storage.

It was officially revealed this morning that all the island reservoirs are full and those on the mainland are 62 percent full.

Partitioning India

MOSLEMS APPROVE

New Delhi, June 9.

The Moslem League Council tonight accepted, with only eight dissenting votes, Viceroy Viscount Mountbatten's plan for a partitioned India.

Twenty minutes earlier, 20 to 30 Khaksars, carrying five-foot-long shovels, forced a way through the back door into the Hotel Imperial in an attempt to attack the Council, meeting on the first floor.

The police dispersed the main group with tear gas, but four Khaksars broke through the police cordon and dashed up the stairway. The police fired three rounds and wounded four attackers.

The Khaksars, who want an untruncated Pakistan, shouted: "Long Live Jinnah" and "Long Live Pakistan". All were arrested.

They had charged through the big lounge in which the press was waiting for the end of the Council meeting.

Tear gas spread through the hotel and forced many guests to leave.—United Press.

FORSEES VIOLENCE

New Delhi, June 9.

Mahatma Gandhi is anticipating a possible deluge of violence in India. He has renounced his former determination to live for 125 years.

The 77-year-old spiritual leader, who has devoted his life to Indian unity, announced today sorrowfully in "Harijan" that, in present-day India "there is no place for me. I have given up the hope of living 125 years. I might last a year or two but that is a different matter."

Gandhi said that he had no wish to live any longer if India is to be submerged in a deluge of violence as it is threatening to do. Gandhi said that India is fast becoming the "laughing stock of the world" and he asked the Indians what had happened to the non-violence campaign in which, he said, he led them to Independence.

Gandhi said, "I have to hang my head in shame. Will India present to the world a lesson of peace or of hatred and violence of which the world is already sick unto death?"—United Press.

POLICE OFFICERS ABDUCTED

Daring Attack By Terrorists

Jerusalem, June 9.

A British police sergeant and a constable were abducted from the swimming pool at Ramat Gan, suburb of Tel-Aviv, just before dusk tonight—only a few hours after the arrival in Jerusalem of the vanguard of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine.

An official announcement said a raiding party of ten men and one woman arrived at the entrance to the Galo Gil (Joy Waves) swimming pool, armed with Tommy guns and revolvers. One of the men brushed past the attendant and when the attendant followed him, demanding an entrance fee, six others of the party entered and approached two police officers sitting in bathing costumes in deck chairs near the edge of the pool.

They pointed pistols at the two officers and when one tried to resist he was beaten on the head and then both were marched at pistol point to trucks. There were 150 Jews at the pool at the time.

Witnesses said one of victims was dragged off with blood streaming down his face. The swimming pool cashier tried to block their exit but was beaten by the kidnappers.

Official reports said the kidnappers threw two smoke bombs as they left the enclosure. The bombs burned a woman bather on the legs. The pool telephones had been cut.

ZONES SEALED OFF

The British immediately sealed off all security zones in Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa and began checking all who entered or left. Military radio warned members of the forces to go to their barracks.

On the roads leading to Ramat Gan, armoured cars and tanks raised clouds of dust. It was expected a curfew would be announced before dawn to aid the strong patrols combing the area around the Jewish city.

Ramat Gan has been the scene of several previous extremist attacks and was the spot where kidnappers released Judge Ralph Windham in January after the High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, threatened to invoke martial law.

It was considered doubtful if a similar threat would bring the release of the men kidnapped today. They were believed certain to be held as hostages for Irgunists now before the Jerusalem military court, charged with partaking in the attack on Acre Prison last month.

Tel-Aviv was placed out of bounds to troops and it was understood the same restrictions were being imposed on other towns.

PAPER'S WARNING

The Haganah organ "Hahoma" warned today: "Our intelligence has established that the dissident underground groups (Irgun and Stern Gang) intend soon to kidnap Britons in Palestine for hostages in the event death sentences are passed on the five Irgunists accused of taking part in the Acre prison attack.

"The authorities and dissidents will almost certainly throw the country into turmoil just when the UNSCOP-ers (United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) are here to examine the Palestine question. We want to go on record as saying that dissidents will be responsible for the disruption of the security of this country during the inquiry. The Palestine Jewish community will never consent to become the victim of the terrorists who unwittingly become the tools of British policy."

The trial of seven Irgunists is expected to begin next week.—United Press.

ARABS CALL STRIKE

Jerusalem, June 9.

The Palestine Arab Higher Committee has decided to call a country-wide strike for June 16—the day when the United Nations Committee on Palestine is due to begin its mission.

The strike will coincide with the Arab Higher Committee's present boycott of the United Nations Committee.—Reuter.

Everybody To Use Bases

Anglo-American Agreement Soon

Washington, June 9.

An Anglo-American agreement that will permit third nations to use the 99-year leased bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Caribbean area will be announced here shortly, it was learned authoritatively today.

The bases concerned are among those granted to the United States under the famous destroyer-bases agreement between the former British Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, and President Roosevelt, in 1940.

United States and British officials are working out details of settlement, the principles of which have already been agreed on.

The way will soon be open for Canadian and South-American airlines to use airfields which, under the terms of the interim agreement, have hitherto only been open to the United States, and on Newfoundland (not including Gander which is already in general use) the details of which are being worked out jointly with the Newfoundland Government.

It also concerns seven other airfields in places such as Bermuda, Trinidad, and Antigua.

Most important is the big United States army base at Kindley Field, Bermuda, which Canadian, Chilean and several other South American airlines wish to use, but cannot do so at present.

The Canadians were ready to open a West Indian Air service last month, but were unable as Kindley Field was not available for them.—Reuter.

TRUMAN OFF TO CANADA

Starts Three-Day State Visit

Washington, June 9.

President Truman was leaving here by train late tonight on a three day state visit to Canada during which he is expected to give a new impetus to American-Canadian talks, foreshadowing possible Canadian participation in the new "continental plan" of the Secretary of State, General Marshall, for aid to Europe.

Authoritative sources disclosed that the United States and Canadian officials are already privately exploring ways of finding a solution to Canada's aggravated American dollar problem, which is as serious as that of many European countries, less fortunate in other respects.

The visit may also be connected with renewing wartime American-Canadian co-operation for pooling raw materials and production.

President Truman, who is accompanied by a strong force of State Department experts on Canadian affairs, is expected to make these discussions at least a step further in the conferences he is to have with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr MacKenzie King, and his cabinet.

THE DOLLAR PROBLEM

Like many European countries, Canada is buying far more from the United States than she is selling. The possibility now is that if and when the present Canadian loans to Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and China are exhausted, Canada will find herself in possession of stocks of wheat, beef and other supplies badly needed in foreign countries for which they cannot pay.

On the other hand, Canada when is entirely dependent on the United States for imports of coal and oil and other necessities will not have enough United States dollars to make even her normal purchases.

One expert here said: "Canada might find it impossible to continue to afford feeding Europe on credit and at the same time be the best cash customer of the United States."

It is understood that one way out of this dilemma, now being tentatively explored, is the renewal in one form or another of the famous wartime "Hyde Park agreement" by which Canada would sell her surpluses of wheat, lumber and ores to the United States at prices below American internal prices for export to needy countries in Europe.

This would solve Canada's immediate dollar problem and at the same time align her alongside the United States in implementing the vast plan for long term relief and reconstruction, which European countries too would fully co-operate.—Reuter.

Duchess Of Kent's Mother Ill

London, June 10.

Because of the illness of her mother, Princess Nicholas, the Duchess of Kent is obliged to remain in Greece for the present, it was officially announced in London on Monday.—Associated Press.

"Returns From The Dead"

Sydney, June 10.

Thomas George Jones, aged 50, celebrated on Monday his "return from the dead" and wondered whether the £60 it cost his relatives to bury another Thomas George Jones could be recovered.

Three months ago a Sydney man died and two relatives of Monday's "ghost" identified him as their brother-in-law. They buried him in the family grave at Botany Cemetery, Sydney, at a cost of £60.

But the brother-in-law, Thomas George, turned up in a Sydney "pub" on Saturday and the very sight of him there almost caused his nephew William Robertson to faint.

Muttered Robertson, "You're dead. You're supposed to be dead. I go out every Sunday and put flowers on your grave".

Police later established that the man who was buried was a Thomas George Jones, aged 45, who bore a resemblance to the living Jones, but that was all.—Associated Press.

Strike Spreading

FRENCH POWER PLANTS IDLE

Paris, June 9.

Operatives in the important St Etienne gas and electric plants joined French labour's revolt against the Government's wage policy with a wildcat strike today.

Five other less important stations near Paris also cut their power.

The Gas and Electrical Workers Union earlier today rejected the Goverment's proposals for settlement of its demands.

It was feared the Union's action might lead other gas and electrical operatives to jump the gun with a series of shutdowns throughout the country without waiting for the 24-hour public utilities strike, which is due to begin on Friday.

Premier Paul Ramadier and his Ministers were in virtually continuous consultation. The first meeting, held this afternoon under President Vincent Auriol, included the Minister of National Defence and Chiefs of General Staff.

NEW DEAL POSSIBLE

An official statement said the meeting was called to discuss the law on organisation of the country in time of war, dating from 1938.

It was under this law, due to be abrogated on July 1, that Premier Ramadier was recently empowered to mobilise striking bakers' hands.

At 5 p.m. the Council of Ministers examined in detail the labour situation. For the time being, there was no change in the deadlock between Government and labour. Both sides have published a number of communiques, all devoid of any element of conciliation.

Nevertheless, some French observers believed M. Ramadier was preparing, in conjunction with the CGT labour organisation, a sweeping "new deal" for labour.—United Press.

MacArthur Asks Again For Early Jap Peace Treaty

Tokyo, June 9.

Gen Douglas MacArthur today called once more for a Japanese peace treaty, "the sooner the better," and hailed the forthcoming reopening of Japanese private trade on August 15 as a "step which partially lifts the economic blockade of Japan, a sound step but only a partial one."

The Supreme Commander said: "This is a step which partially lifts the economic blockade of Japan, a sound step, but only a partial one. Japan is so lacking in indigenous materials that it must trade or starve.

"Despite this action its economy will remain precarious until trade is completely restored to normal channels, which means private trade channels.

"While the present measure is merely palliative, it is probably the best that can be done until we have peace. It will give some measure of relief to all concerned, but falls far short of full economic solution.

"This can be only attained through the medium of a peace treaty and the sooner this is accomplished the better it is, not only for Japan, but for the world."

Lower SCAP levels are even more sanguine than Gen MacArthur regarding the effect of the arrival in Japan of 400 private businessmen in August. Pointing out that practically the same procedure for consummating transactions must be carried out, one official said: "The only difference will be that they can complete here instead of 9,000 miles away."

Although visiting businessmen will be allowed "unrestricted" contacts with Japanese producers, many contracts will be made on the basis of bids to SCAP—regardless of personal preferences either Japanese or Allied contractors.

This justified the order of SCAP to realise more on a transaction and begin to pay off imports costs, but is not expected to carry enthusiasm along the first wave of trade representatives.

It was also noted that such staples and silk, cotton and textiles in 1947 will not be available to private trade because of prior government-to-government commitments.—United Press.

TWO COLUMNS OF SPORTS NEWS

ENGLAND 154 FOR 2 IN TEST MATCH

Edrich-Compton Partnership

London, June 9.

England made a recovery from their bad start against South Africa today and at close of play had scored 154 for 2 in reply to South Africa's record total of 533. England owed her position at the close to the Middlesex batsmen, Edrich and Compton, who added 106 runs in an unbroken partnership.

South Africa's score of 533 was three runs better than their previous record of 530 in the last match against England at Durban in 1939.

Bowlers were much more successful on the plumb Trent Bridge wicket than on the opening day and England's attack did particularly well to dismiss the last seven men for 157 runs. Alan Melville, the South African captain, brought his own total to 189.

There were shocks for England when they opened their innings, however. Hutton Washbrook, the opening pair, never settled down and they were both back in the pavilion with only 48 runs on the board.

The Middlesex twins, Compton and Edrich, came to the rescue. In an unbroken partnership reminiscent of many similar efforts for their County, the pair put on 106 runs, leaving England at the close 379 behind with eight wickets in hand.—Associated Press.

TWO DOUBLE CENTURIES

London, June 9.

Batsmen and bowlers shared honours in today's cricket, for whereas no fewer than seven bowlers claimed five or more wickets during the day there were half a dozen centurions among the batsmen, including Barnett and Ames, who both passed the second hundred.

A. H. Kardar, former India Test player, was among the outstanding bowlers with five for 36 for Oxford University against Combined Services.

Ames has so far batted four hours for his 212, hitting two sixers and 29 fours. Barnett, who carried his bat through the Gloucestershire innings and was still undefeated when the last wicket fell, was at the crease for six hours. He hit a six and 21 fours and in two and three quarters before lunch scored 107 of his runs.

CLOSE OF PLAY

Close of play scores today were:

At Oxford: Oxford University beat Combined Services by eight wickets. Combined Services 84 and 181 (Dewes 60, Kardar five for 36). Oxford 213 and 55 for two.

At the Oval: Lancashire 295 (Place 132, McMahon five for 81). Surrey 190 for two (Fletcher not out 86, Barling not out 58).

At Brentwood: Essex 315 and six for one. Sussex 336 for nine declared (Parks 112, Cox 75, Bartlett 55).

At Gloucester: Leicestershire 142 and 218 for five (Berry 54, Jackson not out 57). Gloucestershire 303 (Barnett not out 228).

At Portsmouth: Derbyshire 125 and 175 for six (Elliott 52). Hampshire 127 (Pope six for 61).

At Dudley: Warwickshire 167 and 163 for seven. Worcestershire 163 (Cooper 50).

At Gravesend: Nottinghamshire 273 (Harris 102, Dovey four for 44). Kent 344 for four (Ames not out 212).

At Leeds: Yorkshire 321 for nine declared (Meyer five for 56). Somerset 152 (Gimblett 71, Wardle five for 41) and 49 for five.

At Cambridge: Cambridge University 340 (Watts 70, Bailey 63, Insole 68). Free Foresters 94 for six.

At Lords: Middlesex beat Glamorgan by three wickets. Glamorgan 99 and 203 (Gray seven for 69). Middlesex 102 and 201 for seven (Thompson not out 81).—Reuter.

BIG HITTING BY "BABE"

Gullane, Scotland, June 9.

Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias defeated Mrs Enid Sheppard of England four and two in the second round of the British Women's gold championship today.

In the first round, after a shaky start at the first three holes, Babe clicked off the next nine in three under fours to defeat Helen Nimmo, Scottish international golfer, by six and five.

With a display of power-golf that left local Scots gaping as if she were a circus strong woman, Babe pounded her drives more than 200 yards against a tricky cross wind, outdriving Miss Nimmo by an average of 90 yards.

Babe took three putts on the first green and visited the rough twice on the second hole before settling down.

She wore thin blue slacks, which fluttered so hard in the brisk wind she was forced to tie pieces of string around the legs just below the knees.

The other two United States entrants also survived the first round matches. Miss Helen Seigel of Philadelphia defeated Madame Philipe Eloy of Mortfontaine, France, seven and six. Miss Ruth Woodward of Fall River, Massachusetts, defeated Miss Nancy Jupp of Longniddry, Scotland, one up.

Little Miss Jupp, who won the British Girls' Championship in 1934, fought hard until the last hole, but lost due to frequent lapses in putting accuracy. Miss Woodward, who was quarter-finalist last year, played steadiest on the outgoing nine, where Miss Jupp was shakiest.

Miss Seigel was too strong for the Frenchwoman in all departments and began early to pile up a big lead and give the three Americans a clean sweep through the first round in seeking the only British golf title which never has crossed the Atlantic.

Because of the small field of only 99, the tourney has been reduced from five to four days, with the 36-hole final scheduled for Thursday.—United Press.

Peter Kane Wins

Manchester, June 9.

Peter Kane, former world flyweight champion, defeated Theo Medina, French holder of the European bantamweight title, here tonight, the towel being thrown in mid-way through the sixth round of a bantamweight contest.

Kane repeatedly had the Frenchman in trouble and swelling underneath Medina's right eye was evidence of Kane's punishing short left and right hooks to the face.

Medina worried his opponent with two-handed head and body attacks in the third and fourth rounds, but the Englishman covered effectively, survived the blows and landed on the Frenchman's face. Two left hooks in the fifth round following two hard rights to the head in the previous round had the most effect on Medina, who had been slowed up considerably by Kane's body punches.

On the same programme, Kan Shaw, Scottish champion, outpointed Jack London in a 12-round eliminating contest for the British heavyweight title.

London, former holders of that title, had a weight advantage of two stone five and a half pounds, but Shaw, who recently returned from a visit to the United States, earned the decision. He received a nasty cut in the left eye in the fourth round, but greater speed and ringcraft afterwards enabled him to keep out of serious trouble. He piled up points in a hard fight and London did not attempt to "mix it" until too late and though he tried hard for a knockout, especially in the last round, he failed.

Shaw is likely to meet Freddie Mills, the winner to challenge Bruce Woodcock for the title.—Reuter.

Royal Hunt Cup Call-Over

London, June 9.

The callover on the Royal Hunt Cup, running at Ascot over seven furlongs on June 18 made at the Victoria Club this evening was:

10 to 1 Patchouly offered, 100 to 8 taken. 100 to 9 Precipitic offered. 100 to 8 Toronto offered, 100 to 6 taken. 100 to 7 Master Vote and Commissar offered. 100 to 6 Whitehall offered, 18 to 1 taken. 100 to 6 Greek Star offered, 20 to 1 taken. 100 to 6 Fairey Fulmar offered. 20 to 1 Someo taken and offered. 20 to 1 Admiral's Yarn and Roi D'Atout offered, 25 to 1 taken. 20 to 1 Sajanus. 25 to 1 Whistling Wind and Prince Charles, all offered.

The first callover emphasised the very open appearance of the big Ascot handicap.

Patchouly, who had been steadily backed in London offices for several weeks past, was made favourite at ten to one after being supported at 100 to eight. He was backed to win £4,000.

Toronto, backed to win £2,000, was finally quoted at 100 to eight, after 100 to six had been taken.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Government & Housing

ELEVEN months ago today Government released an official statement to the newspapers declaring its housing policy and its reactions to the recommendations of the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee. The relevant points in that statement are quoted below because it is important to appreciate the present housing situation in the light of an 11-month interval. Declared the statement: "Government has noted the Committee's recommendation that adequate building materials be purchased and imported by Government, and while it agrees with the view that the importation of such materials of all descriptions is of paramount importance, it has reached the conclusion after consideration of all the factors, that it should not usurp the normal functions of commercial importers and thereby delay their recovery." Later: "As regards the Committee's recommendation that Government should assist property owners by allocating materials from a Government pool and by subsidising the cost of repairs to a price level closer to that existing when rent restrictive legislation was introduced, it is considered better in all the circumstances to make use of the normal commercial channels." Again: "The Committee suggested that Government should lease selected blocks of property such as apartment buildings, terraces of houses and tenements, repair where necessary and let to approved tenants. Where the owner is not in a position to repair damaged property, Government is prepared, in certain selected instances, to lease and repair or to resume for a public purpose." True to its code of honouring obligations, Government has fulfilled all, or most of this so-called policy. It has resumed, repaired and leased certain selected property (to house its own servants), has given a certain degree of assistance to private enterprise, and established a Director of Building Rehabilitation (though exactly what this office has accomplished few can say). At current rate of progress it will take several years for private enterprise to recover the 7,237 European houses wholly or partially destroyed during the war, and while Government's desire not to interfere is laudable enough in normal times, the housing situation today remains so acute that a new and vigorous policy is demanded. Government is shocked when the suggestion is made that it should become a landlord, yet thousands of displaced people would be only too pleased to become Government tenants so long as the houses were provided. A superb building site is available on the east side of Waterloo Road at Kowloon Tong, but Government can find no better use for part of it than as a public rubbish dump! On this site, with water, gas and electricity mains already installed on the other side of the road, Government could build two-storey flats to accommodate a substantial proportion of the displaced Europeans who now have to exist cheek by jowl in expensive hotels and boarding houses. A housing scheme on these lines would make a positive contribution to solving the Colony's most serious problem.

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PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Here is tonight's weather forecast."

Herr Doktor
(with his teeth drawn)
is busy again

CHAPMAN PINCHER MEETS THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS

THE German scientists in the British zone of Germany—among them men who provided the technical means for Hitler's war—are back in their laboratories. And they are working for Germany, not for Britain.

The British Control Commission officials have more than authorised this resumption of German research. They are encouraging and helping it in every possible way.

To find out why, I went to stay with the main group of these Germans—among them five Nobel Prize winners—at the one-time Luftwaffe aerodynamics research station in Gottingen.

As a guest of Dr Ronald Fraser, the British scientist in charge of the station, I was allowed to talk freely with them, to see them at work, and to discuss their future with them and with Control Commission authorities.

I found that both the German scientists and the British officials are convinced that the rehabilitation of science is an essential step in the rebuilding of Germany as a peaceful, self-supporting State, able to pay us reparations instead of needing loans.

This belief is being translated into a constructive policy by the British Research Control officers under the leadership of Brigadier Frank Spedding, an intelligent and experienced soldier. The flow of scientists and technicians out of the zone is being discouraged. A special agency has been set up to find posts for all Germans with technical qualifications.

The four Powers have assured the Germans that none of their research results will be used by the Allies without payment of royalties.

There are, of course, security restrictions on the activities of the scientists. They all work under licence which forbids war research—which none of them wants to do, anyway.

Penalties

Professor Otto Hahn, the man who first split the uranium atom, explained to me how he and his colleagues have to submit a full account of their work every three months. How their laboratories are liable to inspection without warning. How grave penalties, including hard labour or even death, are provided by Law 25 of the Allied Control Council for illicit research.

The blunt truth is that all the important German scientists who specialised in war research and want to carry on with it are in America, Britain and Russia.

I believe that their absence is the safest guarantee against unauthorised research in Germany. No system of control could be 100 per-cent efficient.

To ensure, for example, that Werner Heisenberg, the atomic physicist, does not work out mathematical calculations for bigger bombs would require a mathematician of Heisenberg's calibre. There are few such men in the world.

The fact that Heisenberg has no interest in war research is the best safeguard.

Ransacked

For months British Service technicians have been carrying out "Operation Surgeon"—the removal of the teeth of Germany on the research side.

All the wind tunnels, the explosives research equipment, the rocket-testing gear and the paraphernalia essential to modern military research have been shipped to Britain or destroyed.

Unfortunately, most of the standard laboratory equipment necessary for peaceful research has been taken too.

Heisenberg's laboratory in the huge research building in Bunsenstrasse would now not satisfy a sixth form science student.

If this great scientist breaks—a flask or a valve burns out it is a major disaster holding up his research for weeks.

All the scientists, including the medical researchers like Professor Kornmiller, who is working on brain surgery, are held up for the bare essentials of their trade.

But in spite of all these difficulties constructive science is being reborn in Germany.

One group at Gottingen is developing a frictionless bearing—a means of supporting magnetically a rotating shaft without any metal-to-metal contact—to reduce wear and increase the efficiency of machinery.

Cosmic Energy

Heisenberg and his team are working on new problems concerning cosmic rays—a mysterious form of energy reaching the earth from an unknown source, probably beyond the Milky Way.

Agricultural scientists near Hamburg are producing strains of potatoes resistant to the Colorado beetle. Experiments to increase and improve Germany's cattle population by artificial insemination have started.

Nordheim scientists are crossing domestic pigs with wild boars to produce a hybrid hardy enough to run wild in the woods yet yielding good meat when rounded up.

The relationship between these Germans and the British officials in charge of them is far closer than "fratting."

I left Gottingen feeling that in such an atomsphere of friendliness, enthusiasm and concentrated talent anything would be possible.

The draught of fear is in these homes

James Cameron reports the Welshman's dilemma

A LITTLE way up the valley grows barren and angular, green becomes grey, grass becomes stone, tips and slag among the fields and at last tips and slags only, and the flavour of dust.

It must have been a good glen once, before man came to Wales for coal, did his dirt up and down the valleys, lifted his profits and went.

Though a fool should know by now that if this land had beauty it was the belching smoke and gust of fire; if it had music it was the clatter and thud of pithead gear and the dull thunder of the mills; if it had any reason it was work South Wales, where they sing. South Wales, the how-green-was-my-valley country, the Captain Henry Morgan country, the Aneurin Bevan country, a turbulent, remote place.

South Wales, where the miners left their desolation to tramp in choirs for pennies in the mournful gutters outside the Ritz. Or was that long, long ago?

Yes, it was long ago. Between the wars. And now?

In a land crying for labour, with a great backlog of work to be done and needs to be filled, there are sixty thousand people without a job—eight percent of the insured population.

What a strange thing that is.

Lost—a job

THERE are several quick answers to the paradox, all of them tripped up somewhere by a fallacy. Blame the Government. Blame the bosses. Even (I have heard it done) blame the men. Blame the Board of Trade for being slow with the new factories. Blame the big interests for lack of interest, blame the workers for not working. Blame them all a bit and you may be nearly right.

When France fell in 1940 the first in Britain to feel the blow were 20,000 Welsh miners, who lost their jobs instantly, together, overnight. For a quarter of a century there were only three years—1942 to 1945—when unemployment left South Wales, and it took a war to do that.

But the war ended, the Royal Ordnance Factories and arms works were no longer needed. The men came back from the Army. The little groups appeared at the Bureau.

Lost—a pulse

THE arteries of South Wales industry stretch through the coal mountains, but at the ports you feel its pulse. It is a feeble thing today.

The beat of it is hard to detect at all among the dreary, silent docks of Cardiff, Swansea, Port Talbot. Ten years ago they sent seventeen and a half million tons of coal abroad in twelve months.

This year it might—just might—be five millions, less than they sent, in 1937, to France alone.

If the working man is the salt of the earth, the Welsh working man is that salt ground to a sharp astringent powder.

Even at his lowest economic ebb he has that thing which takes him through the muck to his choir practice and debating club, that gives him the impetus to read.

But the shadow is there. Futile to deny that already the damp draught of fear has touched some homes that know too well what idleness can mean.

First of all look at that 60,000 figure. Wales is a place where statistics, like valley paths, can be misleading. Of that 60,000, 4,000 are disabled—injured, driven from the pits by silicosis, pneumoconiosis.

Sixteen thousand are women, and Wales, unlike Scotland or Northern England, has no tradition of women at work. Few of them plan to take a job again.

For the first time the Government has assumed responsibility for full employment.

Why then are Trevor and Llewellyn collecting their 24 bob at the exchange?

Lost—the coal

I STOOD in the yard of a big tin-plate works and the manager said: "No coal; that's your answer." I sat before the mahogany desk of the chairman of a steel mill and the chairman said, as I have not heard any man say for years: "They don't want work. Today...."

I sat in the superintendent's office at a labour exchange and he said: "Six of one and half a dozen of the other. There's some work men won't do. The other kinds of jobs haven't arrived yet."

I waited in a tobacco shop for no-cigarettes and heard the woman say: "Those miners. Why don't they make them...."

Now for anyone who knows the nature of a miner's work to have the brazen impertinence to tell him to do anything is nearly unbelievable. Would you go down the pits, shift ten tons a day for seven pounds a week, risk limbs and lungs in the darkness?

The rolling mills need men. It is probably the second toughest job in the world; hot, exhausting, debilitating.

And it is completely true that there are men, many of them, who right now are saying: "The hell with that. The money isn't worth it. There is nothing to buy, and I've only one life, I shall wait till they build a cool shop to make dolls' eyes in."

The plan for Wales is to develop new enterprises, developing trading estates like Treforest and Hirwaun and Fforestfach to produce knives and nylon, toys and false teeth, plastics, saucepans, rubber goods, biscuits.

Lost—machinery

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS plans 200 new factories for Wales, two-thirds of them State-financed.

About 30 are ready. "It is not," said Sir Stafford, "going as well as we should have liked."

Factories cannot be built overnight. There are houses to be put up. Which are you going to have, homes or jobs?

The Welsh M.P.s have flayed the scheme. They claimed it was innocent of any plan for Wales beyond factories for trivial purposes. You cannot, it was said, stabilise a country economy with paper flags for toy soldiers and glass eyes for wooden dolls. Wales needs mining machinery—why not make it among the mines?

Meanwhile in the towns and valleys, in the austere pubs of Neath and Bridgend, there is plenty of that pointed, personalised political talk you hear in places where politics is more than an academic exercise.

Lost—a response

THERE is an impatience at Sir Stafford Cripps, whose remote crystal qualities are not the kind that strike immediate response from the volatile Welsh.

There is a faith in the good intentions of the Government. There is no reaction from a belief in Socialism as the only way of avoiding the tragedies of the past.

There is a complaint that the Government is not going far enough, nor fast enough. Many a worker is coming to feel that perhaps the Communists can offer them more.

There is a feeling that the solution will indeed come, because it just has to come.

But, man, it better had not be too long in coming, for the shadow of the Bureau is a poor chill place in which to wait for the New World.

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

THE discovery in Outer Mongolia of some more dinosaur eggs shows that bird-nesting still has its rewards and surprises.

There is a popular idea that the mother bird (if I may use that tender word of such a monster) dropped her eggs in the sand and left them to be hatched by the heat of the sun. This is not so, as we know from the cave-drawings at Magerau. The bird sat on the eggs and hatched them—a comic enough sight, like finding an elephant sipping tea from a drawing-room cup, or coughing, with its hoof before its mouth.

Prodnose: Why?

Myself. Why what?

Prodnose: It doesn't matter.

Myself: How right you are! Nothing you say matters.

The telephone trick

A WRITER was recently impressed by the fact that a certain Cabinet Minister "has four telephones on his desk." It suggested "despatch of business." *But is there anything else on his desk?* I know a business man who has twelve telephones on his desk. Five are dummies, and it is great fun to see him shouting into them to impress callers, "£60,000 is my price," he will say, and then, picking up another phone, "Get me Rio de Janeiro." Ordinary, simple men always think that an enormous number of telephones means energy, a mass of work, "efficiency," and so on. It generally means a pathetic attempt to look important, resulting in worry and muddle.

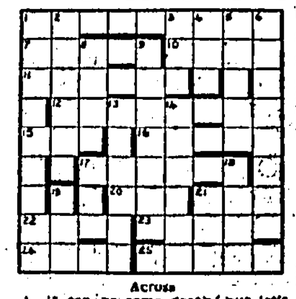
No-Way rehearsal

THERE was a rehearsal of the Strabismus Traffic Plan. A section of traffic proceeding from the Haymarket to Hampstead was diverted, and sent round by Hammersmith. As none of the diverted traffic had wanted to go to Hampstead, but had been chosen by ballot for that honour, there was a hitch at Hammersmith. Some vehicles went on into Sussex, others came back to Chelsea, and were diverted across the river to Blackfriars Bridge, where they were ordered to Epping. But at Aldgate they met traffic diverted from Lewisham, and originally bound for Bayswater. There was a long hold-up, and when darkness fell the rehearsal was abandoned. Few people were anywhere near where they wanted to be, or were supposed to be.

Curiosities of literature

I HAVE been asked why women novelists squeak when they get excited about a book. My scientific correspondent, Mr Manfred Holothurst, says that they produce this sound by rubbing their hind legs together like a cricket—if indeed it be a cricket he is thinking of, and may 40 wagonloads of devils run away with me if I care a farthing rushlight for any such nonsense. Drink deep, and leave the rest to the prigs.

CROSSWORD



Across

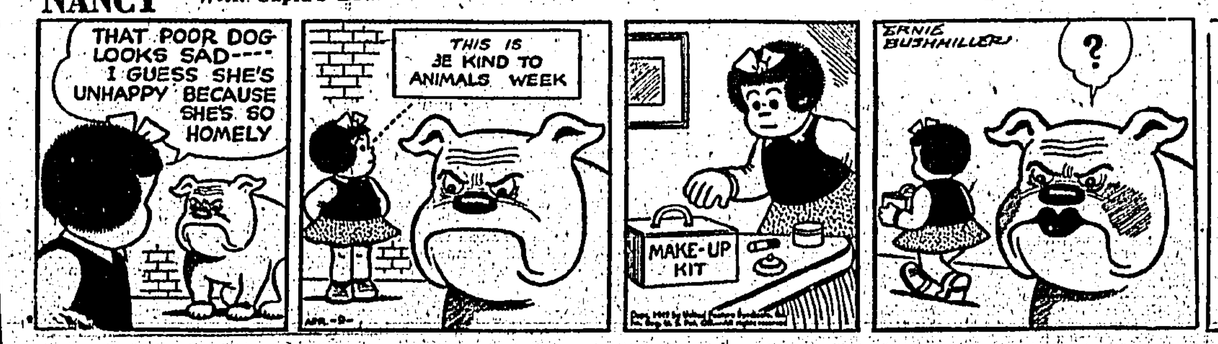
1. It can be some death, but let's hope not here. (9)
7. Committed in a burning passion? (5)
10. Greetings to a potentate perhaps? (4)
11. The artist's landing place: you get one point for the answer. (6)
12. Standards of judging. (5)
15. The isle of lately evacuated territory. (3)
16. Carry emma y Hardy, but what a bole. (5)
17. Nowadays you can see them soaring. (6)
20. Half-company to the girl he left behind. (3)
21. Matthew is partly given to understanding. (3)
22. I return to a small thing. (4)
23. He comes from fairyland. (5)
24. Coal is perhaps our greatest just now. (4)
25. In piece it shows you're not unbiased. (6)

Down

1. What a buffoon he is. (9)
2. Mercy seat in Jewish Temple. (6)
3. Part of the torch parade. (3)
4. Heart of a pebble. (3)
5. It's a neat. (5)
6. Tidy name for an explosive. (8)
8. Agile. (4)
9. String tied round notes. (7)
13. Dora in a new combination. (6)
14. Lowest division of the Tertiary strata. (6)
17. How an Irishman may hit. (3)
18. Ilk. (4)
19. Initially belong to Mr. Stracher. (3)
20. Digits. (3)
21. Digits. (3)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Slap-dash; 7. Lonely; 9. Car; 10. Elaborate; 12. Tetrad; 14. Mail; 16. Pebble; 18. Nomad; 19. Ere; 20. Fabian; 21. Sea I Down: 22. Um. Down: 1 and 21. Sleeping Beauty; 2. Lollipop; 3. Anathema; 4. Pope; 5. Hair; 6. President; 8. Loll; 9. Car; 11. Fruit; 13. Chanal; 15. Meet; 17. Baku.

NANCY With Cupid's Bow — By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless
take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Claudette Colbert for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds tells you the fashion news, from hairdos to lipsticks.

STAR SHINE!

Claudette Colbert wears a short, feathery haircut and never changes it. This is what I call a Personality hairdo. It takes courage for the average woman to follow her own style but it certainly pays dividends in Beauty and Personality!

Draped! Hair is "draped", skirts are draped! Great lengths of chiffon are draped on hats and you'd better get a "draped shape" so you may be able to wear the "draped" sun and swim suits!

Red Shoes! Red shoes are pattering all through the Spring and Summer fashion forecasts. For some unknown reason, the most conservative woman loves Red shoes. There's an ancient superstition about Red shoes; it was said that "Red shoes run faster!""

Foundation! Women are suddenly going in for cream foundation and turning away from cake make-up. Even types of creams have their fashion rise and fall.

White Touches! Long ago all women wore "white touches". Now again it's white touches—wearing collars and cuffs, piping and bandings of White pique. If you choose to follow this fashion tip learn to launder your own accessories; they MUST be perfection to be pretty.

Prints! Large designs in prints are for the tall and slender. Don't wear big roses and huge designs if you haven't the figure for them. Plain fabrics are always in perfect taste.

Colour Cosmetics! Lipsticks and face powders are being presented in any and every shade—crude tones, bright tones and muted tones. Choose what you like but look well before you buy!

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



The fair skin with golden freckles needs a creamy powder base, one which covers the freckles if you object to them. The Redhead should protect her skin at all times when subjected to sun and wind. The makeup should be played down, subdued, in deference to the hair, which should be your flaming glory! If your eyes are light Blue or Green, deepen them by the clever use of eyeshadow.

'ALICE' DRESSES



These youthful summer dresses show an "Alice in Wonderland" influence, with their bell-like skirts over a stiffened white petticoat.

Both have drop-shoulder yokes, both are way down mid-calf in length. Sketched by Virginia at a recent London show.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The next dog I get is going to be trained to hate fresh air!"

Demolition Gangs Soon To Start Pulling Down Carlton House Terrace

London's most aristocratic street is soon to disappear under the hammers of the demolition squads. Carlton House Terrace, famous for over a century as the home of Royalty, nobility, great statesmen, diplomats and clubmen, is shortly to be demolished and rebuilt as the new home of the Foreign Office.

When the King and Queen drive along the Mall to and from Buckingham Palace they will see no change. The great yellow stucco, neo-classical Palladium facade, which stretches over a quarter of a mile along London's famous Mall, will be kept untouched, just as John Nash designed it and saw it built in 1830.

Behind the famous facade, however, the terrace of 16 famous mansions will be pulled down and reconstructed. The spacious ballrooms in which danced the men who fought at Waterloo will disappear. The gilt and mirrored reception rooms of princely proportions will be replaced by modern offices. The famous cut-crystal chandeliers will find other homes. The wide, graceful, sweeping staircases will crumble under the stonemason's hammer.

Many famous people have lived in Carlton House Terrace during the century since it was built. Among them have been Lord Palmerston, Mr Gladstone, Lord Curzon, Lord Balfour, Lord Kitchener and the Duke of Roxburghe.

No. 9, beside the Duke of York's Steps, was the German Embassy. When Ribbentrop ruled there, he took it as a diplomatic affront when the Office of Works refused him permission to destroy the priceless moulded ceilings and walls, so he had beaverboard walls built within the room, which he could decorate and redecorate to his Nazi heart's content.

Like his master, Ribbentrop was a bad neighbour too, and fell out with his aristocratic neighbours by peremptorily requesting the use of their private sections of the terrace for his parties, and then failing to invite them.

Famous Clubs

In this century several famous clubs have also occupied mansions in the Terrace. Three are still there and looking for new quarters—the Savage, frequented by artists, writers and actors; Crockford's a favourite of card players, and the Union, an exclusive social club.

At the Buckingham Palace end of the terrace is Marlborough House, the home of Queen Mary, and next door the end of the terrace is No. 1, Carlton Gardens, which will be used as the official home of Foreign Ministers, and shortly to be occupied by ex-messenger boy and trade unionist Ernest Bevin.

When the rebuilding is complete, the whole of the Foreign Office will move from its present site in Whitehall. Future Foreign Secretaries will then no longer be able to nip out across narrow Downing Street into No. 10 to closet themselves with the Prime Minister. It will mean a longer journey down the Duke of York's Steps, across the Horse Guards Parade and then in through the garden backdoor of No. 10.

Other less glamorous government officials will gaze from the great velvet curtains at the sunset over the lake in St. James Park, just as Sir Edward Grey did one evening in August 1914 when he saw the lights going out all over Europe.

Symbol Of Policy

In the 1950's draughts will no longer swing the Victorian chandeliers as they blow through the dark and chilly offices of Under-Secretaries. Instead, in tune with the new age, Britain's foreign policy will be planned in the most modern air-conditioned offices, in rooms of steel, concrete and plastic.

In the great Elizabeth's day her Foreign Secretaries studied the latest reports from Europe by rushlight; in Walpole's day under the flicker of candelabra. In this new atomic age the past records of 500 years will be studied in the modern "daylight" lighting from fluorescent tubes set in walls and ceilings, by workers' sons from free Council schools and provincial universities as well as by young "bloods" fresh from Eton, Harrow, Cambridge and Oxford.

In the deep cellars of Carlton House Terrace, where once were stored the choicest wines which ever tickled the palates of the famous, will be stored the great mass of Foreign Office records in steel and fireproof cabinets, remote from atomic bombs.

In many ways Britain's new Foreign Office will be a symbol of her age-old foreign policy—an unbroken and ancient facade behind which, with their eyes on the future, men conduct their business by the most modern and efficient methods.—United Press.

NEW DEVICES FOR CARS MAY BE DELAYED

Research in automobile engineering has been pressed almost feverishly since the end of the war, but the high cost of materials and of the finished vehicle itself may delay the adaptation of many new devices for several years, states Associated Press.

This was apparently the opinion of many authorities of the industry attending the summer meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers that closed in French Lick, Indiana, last week.

Research itself has not been handicapped by the material shortages. More money has been spent on this work than in any two years in the decade before the outbreak of the war, and the engineers said no small part of the engineering laboratory activities has been devoted to efforts to reduce manufacturing costs, which would make possible a cut in retail prices to the new car buyer.

Much has been said in automotive trade quarters about the changes and advances anticipated in the next year's models.

Most frequently heard have been assertions that there will be a wider adaptation of automatic transmission, and the heating and ventilating system can be delivered as standard equipment.

The automatic control and transmission add around US$150 to the price of the car. There are many experts who question whether at the present price levels there will be a much greater market for the device, particularly as extra equipment on lower priced vehicles.

However, just as competition influences will bring many advances into next year's models, so will they find the various car makers ready with many design advances and innovations.

So far there have been no major changes in passenger car design since well before the war.—Associated Press.

Literacy Low In Japan

Japan has concentrated too much on the development of armament industries, and as a result her literacy is one of the lowest among modern countries, according to a correspondent in the Japanese newspaper, Nippon Times.

The rate is 1.7 in Australia and 4.3 in the United States. Compared to this the rate is 8.5 among people over 10 years of age in Japan. (These rates are for illiteracy).

Another reason for the low standard of intelligence in Japan is the poverty of the people, 80 percent of whom live in houses of four rooms or less. Most children are obliged to earn their own keep only after preparatory education.

Japan's newly revised education system calls for the extension of compulsory education from six to nine years, better qualified teachers, and an opportunity for the masses to receive the higher education hitherto reserved only for the wealthier classes.—Reuter.



Frenchman Arrested With Pearls

A French civilian, flying aboard a US Army plane under orders from Tokyo headquarters, was arrested at Shanghai's Kiangwan Airfield for "illegal possession" of what Air Transport Command officers described as "a fabulous haul of pearls," reports the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

The civilian, who is asserted to have "diplomatic" connections, was caught by Criminal Investigation Department operatives following the receipt of "secret information."

Both the Frenchman and his pearls have been turned over to Customs officers of the Chinese Government at the airfield.

Narcotics Seized

The CID, queried recently on its anti-smuggling activities, stated that it is checking regularly on passengers and cargo military planes on the basis of "information received in the past and at present."

One of the biggest hauls of contraband was made by the CID in Shanghai early this year. A half-ton of narcotics being flown from India through Shanghai to San Francisco was discovered. Only a small amount of the drugs filtered through the fingers of Federal Bureau of Investigation officers in America, it was reported.

PHILIPPINES HAS NO MONEY TO FIGHT TB

The war against tuberculosis in the Philippines is being lost because of inadequate funds to carry on the fight, Dr Miguel Canizares, Director of the Quezon Institute, declared.

In an interview before his departure for United States, where he will attend several medical conventions, Dr Canizares said that it took the United States—a rich, powerful and industrialised country with a high standard of living—40 years to achieve her present success in the fight against tuberculosis.

In the Philippines, there is very little money available for this battle, lack of essential facilities, low standard of living and poverty, Dr Canizares said.

Dr Leroy K. Young, chief of the tuberculosis station of the United States Public Health Service, deplored the fact that little attention is paid to this dread disease in the islands. Very little money is spent by the government on its control, and scant care is given to those afflicted, he said.

Medical records show that there are 35,000 cases of tuberculosis a year in the Philippines. Five thousand of these are in Manila. The records also show that 100 persons are the victim of TB every week throughout the year. The disease kills more people than polio, smallpox and diphtheria put together.—United Press.

Racial Prejudice Leaves UN Employees Homeless

Racial prejudice dies hard, even in cosmopolitan New York, where the United Nations is maintaining its headquarters, says Central News, which reports an instance of racial discrimination involving apartment hunting by United Nations personnel and two life insurance companies which had agreed to lease a block of 912 apartments to the world organisation.

According to the rental agreements originally drafted, the United Nations had the full right to select tenants for those apartments.

The insurance companies baulked. Instead, they insisted on the right to refuse accommodation to any United Nations employee they decided "unsuitable" as tenants. It was obviously directed at negroes.

As the United Nations Charter has specially established racial, religious and colour equality among all members, the UN obviously could not tolerate any rental agreement that contained what is known as the "selective clause".

Therefore, with these rental agreements cancelled, new United Nations employees coming from nearly 50 countries will have to apply individually to the insurance companies and be subject to the latters' ruling on their acceptability.

It is not known whether the exclusion applies only to negroes of total dark skin or "coloured" people connected with the United Nations, such as delegation personnel from Ethopia, Liberia, Haiti and a number of negro employees in the United Nations Secretariat—some 100 of 3,000.

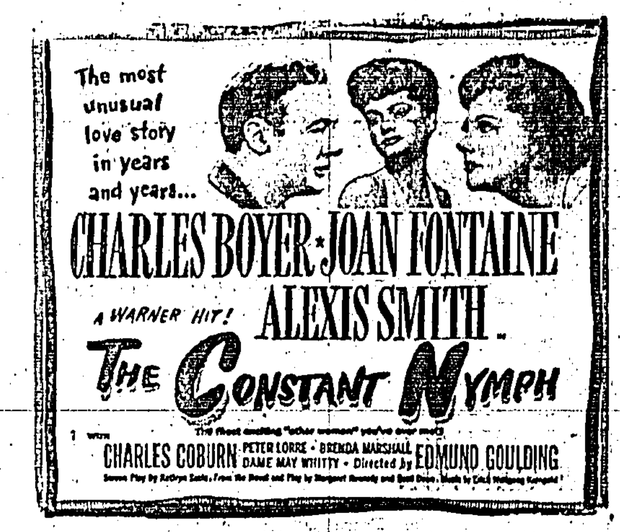
There is but one American negro doctor who is Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division. Under the selective clause, he will be ineligible in view of the prevailing practice among the white landlords in the United States to exclude "non-Caucasians" from white residential districts on the ground that their presence cheapens the real estate value.

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DAPHNE DU MAURIER'S
"HUNGRY HILL"
with Dennis PRICE and Cecil PARKER

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.
JAP MINUS ZERO EQUALS DEATH! A zero in the sights A pressure of the thumb.....and another Jap has been signed on the "DOTTED LINE" of lead!



Push-Button Beds For Clippers

Push-button beds will soon be installed on Clipper aircraft flying from Los Angeles to the Orient.

Thomas Wolfe, vice president of the Pan-American Pacific-Alaska division, said the seats provide a completely reclining position, with 60 inches between the seats instead of the conventional 40, and room for other conveniences.

Because of this, he added, Clippers now capable of carrying 44 passengers, will be restricted to 30 when redesigned.—Associated Press.

Snake Farm Plan

A 5,000-pound snake farm stocked with 5,000 snakes, including cobras, puff adders and mambas, is to be started in Natal by Dr Fritsimons, owner of the Durban snake park.

Snake venom is wanted for serum.—Associated Press.

Arrests In Hanoi

Hanoi, June 9.

French sources here today stated that an important leader—unnamed—and 31 members of the alleged Viet Namh espionage and terrorist group have been arrested by the Security Corps of Hanoi.

The French said that the group had been formed to organise "attempts" against members of the administrative committees in Hanoi and had plotted unsuccessfully against the French War Minister, M. Paul Coste Floret, and the French High Commissioner, M. Emile Bollaert, when they passed through Hanoi a few months ago.—Reuter.

Economic Freedom For Germans

British Zone HQ. June 9.

The British Zone Commander, Sir Sholto Douglas, said today that the future of Germany's political structure must await the next meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

At a press conference outlining the future of Western Germany under the new German Economic Council, Sir Sholto said: "Rumours are current that we are about to set up a bizonal Parliament." He said these rumours were not true.

Food conditions in Germany remained difficult, the Commander revealed, but were expected to improve shortly, with enough imports to tide over until the August harvest.

He said all decisions of the German Bizonal Economic Council would be respected, and as long as Control Council legislation was not contravened the Germans would have a completely free hand to govern Western Germany economically. However, he warned the Germans not to conduct their affairs according to selfish or sectional interests.—United Press.

Tea Subsidy Reduction

London, June 9.

The Food Minister, Mr John Strachey, made it clear in the House of Commons today that the recent increase in the price of tea in Britain meant a decrease of £5,865,000 in the tea subsidy.

Major Spence (Conservative) had asked by what amount it was intended, as a result of the estimated increase in the price of tea to consumer of £6,000,000 in a full year, to increase or decrease the subsidy on tea for the same period.

Mr Strachey replied: "It means a decrease of £5,865,000 in the tea subsidy."—Reuter.

NEWSMEN GAOLED IN CANTON

Canton, June 9.

The spokesman of the Peace Preservation Headquarters announced today that 25 journalists were still held in prison, comprising 21 from the Daily Tribune, two from Chien Kuo Jih Pao, one from the Ta Kung Pao and one from the Ying Ming Agency.

The spokesman failed to specify the charges.

He said a total of 165 persons has been arrested since May 31, of which 122 have been released and 43 are still in custody, including eight students who may be released provided the Sun Yat Sen University guarantees their behaviour.—United Press.

Snow On Ben Nevis

Fort William, Scotland, June 9.

Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles, had a fresh coating of snow today covering the mountain for 1,000 feet down from the summit. In the valley there is alternate sunshine and cold rain showers.—Reuter.

WORLD FINANCIAL STORM PREDICTED

New York, June 9.

American Government officials and private business leaders seem to agree that an international financial storm is coming within the next six months.

But predictions on its intensity range from a light gale to a typhoon. Most forecasters base their predictions on the same evidences.

It is: Firstly, reserves of American dollars and gold in foreign countries are rapidly evaporating. They will disappear or become dangerously low within a matter of months.

Secondly, American visible exports in the first four months of this year were at an all-time high. Imports continued low. If the same disparity remains continuous throughout the year, exports would exceed imports by about US$10,000,000,000.

Thirdly, sharply higher prices foreign countries must pay for American imports are eating up the British loan and loans to other countries at a faster rate than anticipated.

Fourthly, the British sterling bloc is due to be broken up in the coming months. A start must be made by July 15 under the British loan agreement.

Gap May Narrow

The only difference in the interpretation of these facts by American authorities is in the severity of the depression they will cause.

There are some indications that the wide gap between American exports and imports may narrow as the year progresses.

The Wall Street Journal noted that the 1921 trade (exports) collapsed when exports were running 60 percent above imports. It commented that the "dwindling of dollar supplies overseas makes something like a collapse by the year end quite possible."

The Journal of Commerce said: "The situation in Europe and elsewhere will surely be changed for the better in the near future". It predicted there "will be a growing resort to exchange controls and bilateral trade agreements, rather than an economic collapse".—Associated Press.

AGREEMENT IN KOREA COMMISSION

Seoul, June 9.

Maj-Gen Brown told the press today that the Joint Commission has reached final agreement on the method of consultation with Koreans after two weeks of debate and argument.

According to the agreement, all democratic, political and social organisations will be consulted, and sub-committees will be appointed in order to begin oral consultation of both North and South Korea on July 5.

Gen Brown added that the questionnaire, which will probably be made available to all Korean parties and organisations tomorrow, consists of questions relating to pertinent data regarding a party's organisation, questions concerning a provisional government charter, such as civil rights and organisational set-up and the political platform concerning the future economic, political and social policies to be followed by the provisional government.

Gen Brown said the consultation agreement conformed, in effect, with Vyacheslav Molotov's May 7 reply to Gen George C. Marshall.

Primary Purpose

He added that the two week's debate was concerned with the breadth of the consultation, with the Soviets holding out for last year's agreement on 30 parties in both North and South Korea and the Americans for all whose membership is more than 1,000.

He said the commissioners also tangled over how much of last year's agreements and previous correspondence should be included in the present negotiations.

Ger Brown added that, the primary purpose of the consultations was to see what Koreans think should be changed.

"A provisional government cannot do less for the people than the present governments are doing," he said. "We are building—we hope—not for the immediate future but for a long time. The future provisional government must represent, not the American nor the Russian, but the Korean concept.

New Government

Gen Brown said when the consultations are completed it will be the task of Sub-Commission Three to draw up a plan of integration of elements of the existing North and South Korean governments in order to see how these can be taken over by the provisional government without disruption.

Observers see in this final step as presenting the most dangerous obstacle to the success of the Joint Commission. They pointed out the United States desires to select a provisional government by means of "free elections," whereas there is some doubt whether the Soviets will accept such a proposal.

Authoritative quarters believe the Soviets intend to propose some sort of proportional representation, possibly based on the 1939 census, which would secure an effective Press.

U Tin Tut Going To London

Rangoon, June 10.

U Tin Tut is due to leave Rangoon on Thursday for London to discuss with the British government the possibility of granting immediate Dominion status to Burma, authoritative sources said today.

The selection of U Tin Tut, a member of the Governor's Executive Council, as the official representative of the Burmese government for discussions concerning Burma's future was announced earlier.—Associated Press.

Indonesian Note Disappoints

The Hague, June 10.

The Indonesian reply to the Netherlands note, which was published at the Hague yesterday, has made a decidedly disappointing impression, it is learned from a high authoritative source who wishes to remain anonymous.

The Dutch government is reported to be studying the note. The Indonesian Republic, government circles said, apparently wants to play a predominant part in Indonesia at the expense of other parties which have expressed the desire to be equal partners in the future Indonesian Federation.

In their note, the Dutch insisted on the greatest speed since they felt it their international duty to rehabilitate the Indonesian economy for the sake of international and national trade.

The Republican note, however, the source continued, gives the impression that the Indonesian Republic is trying to delay the application of the Cheribon Agreement, meanwhile blaming the Dutch.—Associated Press.

State Department Appointment

Washington, June 9.

President Truman today nominated Mr Norman Armour as Assistant Secretary of State on Latin-American affairs in place of Mr Spruille Braden, who has resigned.

Mr Armour, former ambassador to the Argentine and Spain, has a broad experience of Latin American affairs.—Reuter.

Right Wing Politicians Beaten Up In Italy

Milan, June 9.

Army tanks, troops and police went into action in Cremona, 40 miles southeast of Milan, to quell crowds of Left Wing supporters who prevented the opening of the provincial congress of the Right Wing Uomo Qualungue (Common Man) Party.

The chief of the Cremona police was attacked, manhandled and abused, and many persons underwent hospital treatment for injuries.

Hundreds of people, including many women, blocked all approaches to the palace where the congress was to take place. They set upon those believed to belong to the movement, which was accused of sheltering many Fascists.

A group of the congressmen who barricaded themselves in the building was rescued by armed police and escorted to the railway station.—Reuter.

Palestine Commission To Start Work Soon

Jerusalem, June 9.

Thirty-three members of the Secretariat of the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine, headed by the British administrative secretary, Bernard George Alexander, arrived by plane today. The remaining 62 are expected in the next 24 hours.

POLAND TO DEPORT UKRAINIANS

Warsaw, June 9.

A large group of Ukrainian nationalists, who refused to emigrate to Soviet Ukraine, are to be deported from the province of Rzeszow to the Masurian lakes district of what was formerly Eastern Prussia, it was indicated by the Polish Government today.

Police authorities reported that not only did the Ukrainians, as an organised group, refused emigration but adopted an attitude "hostile to Poland," actively supporting terrorist nationalists."

Following their transportation, they are to be distributed among the Polish population, and their former homes will be occupied by Poles.

The numbers involved in this operation are not yet known but it is on a considerable scale.—Reuter.

H.K. Residents Returning

The Empress of Scotland, bringing a certain number of returning Hongkong residents is due here at the end of the week.

It is understood that as the majority have made their own arrangements for accommodation, Government will not make special provisions for their arrival, but a representative will go aboard and give whatever advice is needed.

Asked whether the underground would get an opportunity to present its case, Alexander said: "We still do not know how to contact them."

Meanwhile a Haganah spokesman said there was no intention of interrupting the flow of uncertificated refugees to Palestine. Irgun and Stern gang spokesmen said they do not intend to observe the "truce" if deportations continue.

British officials are putting the finishing touches on elaborate security measures to thwart any underground activity during the Commission sessions.

Sources in touch with Jewish extremists said the underground would strike again if there were any deportations of Jewish immigrants during the sessions.

The Commission will sit in the monumental YMCA building in the centre of Jerusalem and only 20 yards from the wing of the King David Hotel which was blown up 11 months ago.

Reinforcements arrived today for the British intelligence unit charged with combatting extremists, and miles of new barbed wire were strung through the city. Troops are still forbidden to leave their barracks after sunset.

An Irgun Zvai Leumi broadcast last night charged that President Truman had succumbed to "British pressure" in opposing advertisements in the United States which supported the campaign of violence in Palestine.

The Irgunists' claim that they did not depend on outside aid in their campaign was not considered seriously here by the Jewish Agency or British officials, who said they have clear evidence that the Irgunist campaign obtains financial support from friends in the United States.—United Press.

ROYAL HUNT CUP CALL-OVER

(Continued from Page 1)

Yorkshire's hope for the race, Whitehall, was supported to win £9,000. Put in at 18 to one, 100 to six was the best offer at the finish.

Bookmakers would not accommodate requests for 20 to one about the Victoria Cup winner, Fairey Fulmar. The best offer of 100 to six was not accepted.

Roi D'Atout, who like Patchouly, is French-bred, was in demand at 25 to one. After layers had committed themselves to the extent of £3,000 he finished firm at 20 to one.

The only other wagers struck were those for Greek Star to win £3,000, Somco and Admiral's Yarn £2,000 each.

The next callover on the Royal Hunt Cup will be on Thursday.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 843 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

H.K.T.

6.30, "Stars Parade" Film & Stage Favourites of To-day and Yesterday; 6.55, Margaret Sheridan (Soprano) and Aurellano Pertile (Tenor); 7.10, STUDIO: Schumann Piano Recital by Michael Rader, (by courtesy of the Parisian Grill); 7.30, Mischa Elman (Violin) and the Lener String Quartet; 7.50, "From Cuba"; 8, London Relay: World News; 8.10, London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15, "Feathered Friends"; 8.30, BBC Transcription Service: "British Zone." A Documentary Report on the British Occupation by Robert Barr; 9, "After Dark" A Romance in Verse and Music. Featuring Morton Gould and His Orchestra, presented by Monica Jacks; 9.20, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York; 9.45, BBC Transcription Service: "The Masqueraders"; 10, London, Relay: News; 10.10, Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Ambassador Ballroom; 11, Close Down.

Russian Plan To Absorb Balkan Countries

London, June 9.

Dr Milan Gavrilovich, leader of the Serbian Peasant Party and fugitive from a 15-year prison sentence in Yugoslavia, said in an exclusive interview today that the Russian moves in the Balkans were aimed eventually at legal Sovietization of Eastern Europe and absorption of the Balkan countries into Russia as "independent Soviet republics."

Dr Gavrilovich, former Yugoslav Ambassador to Moscow and now member of the Yugoslav National Committee which supports exiled King Peter, said the Russians were achieving their aims in the Balkans in easy stages.

The first stage, he said, was unification of the Balkan armies, which is now complete.

In the present second stage, he said, the Communists were attacking the peasant parties to unify and Sovietize the political and economic systems of Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

Dr Gavrilovich predicted that as soon as this unification was achieved, the Communists would begin the process of bringing the Balkan countries formally into the Soviet Union, first establishing a Balkan federation of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Rumania and Greece—whose fall the Communists expect sooner or later. He said Albania had already abandoned her independence by becoming part of federative Yugoslavia in recently-concluded treaties.

Liquidating Peasants

The peasants were the last class in Eastern Europe to be politically liquidated by the Communists, Dr Gavrilovich continued, and their economic subjugation to the state would follow the liquidation of peasant parties just as it did in Russia. He said all opposition leaders recently arrested or persecuted in Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Poland were peasant leaders.

The Yugoslav Parliament, in which Gavrilovich once served as Minister of Justice, Agriculture and Reconstruction, was now nothing but the Yugoslav Supreme Soviet, he said. Recent events in Hungary and Bulgaria, he added, implied that the parliaments of those countries were being transformed into Supreme Soviets.

Purge Might Spread

Meanwhile, other London observers predicted that the Communist purge in Eastern Europe might spread to other countries. Unofficial diplomatic observers said the speech by Klement Gottwald, Czech Communist leader Prime Minister, to the Prague Communist meeting last week implied an impending Communist campaign against both the Czech Right Wing parties and the Slovak Democratic Party.

Gottwald, in the text of his speech, which has just reached Whitehall, accused Czech non-Communist parties of sabotaging the government programme and spoke of the "pervasion of certain parties of the national front with reactionary forces." He demanded that "things in Slovakia will not drift on as hitherto and the unity and security of the state shall be safeguarded."—United Press.

Czechs To Visit Belgrade

Belgrade, June 9.

The Czech Minister of Defence, General Ludwik Svoboda, the Chief of Staff, General Bohumil Bochek, and other ranking Czech military figures will arrive here on Wednesday by plane from Prague.

The party will stay in Belgrade for two days and then will go on a countrywide tour for about 10 days.

Their visit follows the visit to Prague in March of General Kocha Popovich, Yugoslav Chief of Staff.—United Press.

New Revolution

New York, June 9.

The New York Times said editorially today that Russia is attempting to initiate a new revolutionary wave in Europe which "this time would really engulf Europe and thereby make Russia the master of that continent."

OUTWARD MAILS

On Thursday, June 12, 1947, the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.p.m. The Money Order Office and the other Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed.

There will be one delivery of Ordinary and Registered correspondence at 10 a.m., and one collection only from the Pillar Boxes.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Tuesday, June 10

Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Formosa (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I., Straits, Calcutta & Bangkok (Sea) 3 p.m.
Kongmoon, Macao, Tsinshan & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton, Kweilin, Chungking, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 11

Manila P.I., Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Haiphong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar (Sea) 10 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) Noon.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 2 p.m.
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila P.I., Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila P.I. only (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping, Canton, Liuchow and Kunming (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon, Macao, Tsinshan & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

(General Holiday)
Thursday June 12

Canton (Train) 10 a.m.
Saigon, Shanghai, Manila P.I., Straits and Swatow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia and Colombo (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Foochow and Shanghai (Air) 10 a.m.
Kongmoon, Macao, Tsinshan & Shekki (Sea) 10 a.m.

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OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SHELVES PROPOSAL TO PAY ATHLETES

London, June 9.

There will be no change in the rules governing amateurism when the Olympic Games are held in London next year. A specially convened meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Association, at which delegates of 23 nations attended today decided to refer the question of broken time payment to the next meeting of the IAAF congress, which will be held after next year's Olympiad.

Today's meeting was specially convened by Sweden, Finland, Holland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Iceland with the purpose of getting some payment to athletes for time lost, but after a fiery speech by the American delegate, Mr Avery Brundage, it was decided to refer the matter to the 1948 Congress, the votes being 29 in favour of deferring the question to 17 against.

A "bombshell" was dropped by Mr Brundage at the outset of the meeting when, after declining to accept the post of vice-president, he protested that today's meeting should never have been held.

"It is highly irregular," he said "It is a meeting called to discuss payments to athletes. This is not consistent with amateurism and should be out of order at such a conference. It is an important matter and might shake the very foundations of this organisation".

Dragged Long Distances

Saying that the amateur question had been discussed at Oslo last year with a two to one decision in favour of discussing the matter at the Congress in 1948, Mr Brundage protested that "some of the losers on that occasion have taken advantage of the rules and regulations which allow a certain number of nations to call a conference.

"Delegates have been dragged, in some cases, thousands of miles, at great expense and loss of time to attend this meeting. I challenge these proceedings and warn you that they might be illegal."

Mr Brundage added that the conveners of this meeting were nations who were not in good standing. Lord Burghley, who presided at the meeting, said that the rules allowed it to be called and he had no alternative but to permit it to continue. It was then proposed by the Dutch delegate that payment should be allowed in the world, European and international championships as well as international matches to athletes who were the sole support of their family, such payments not to exceed £1 or its equivalent.

Mr Brundage argued that the whole matter was illegal, proposing that the whole question should be deferred in view of the fact that countries from South America, Central America, Asia and the East were not represented.

Russian Athletes

After the Swedish delegate had spoken in favour of an amendment, saying that reimbursement of those who for economic reasons could not make sacrifices they were called upon to make, was fair and would give everybody an opportunity to take part in athletic sport, Mr Brundage's deferment was put to the vote and carried.

The congress accepted applications for memberships from Burma and Lebanon, and subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, from Iran, Jamaica and Korea.

Regarding the Soviet, Lord Burghley said that an application had been received for membership but there were certain formalities to be gone through before the application could be accepted. He said that they wanted to approach the question of the Soviet from a reasonable point of view and they would have to forget the past.

There could be no doubt that many young Russian athletes did not realise the proper meaning of amateurism. They had unknowingly become professionals and it was considered fair that they should be given an opportunity of entering for the Olympic Games with a clean sheet.—Reuter.

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From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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